

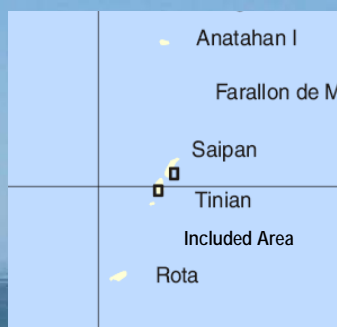
BookletChart™

Bahia Laolao, Saipan Island, and Tinian Harbor, Tinian Island

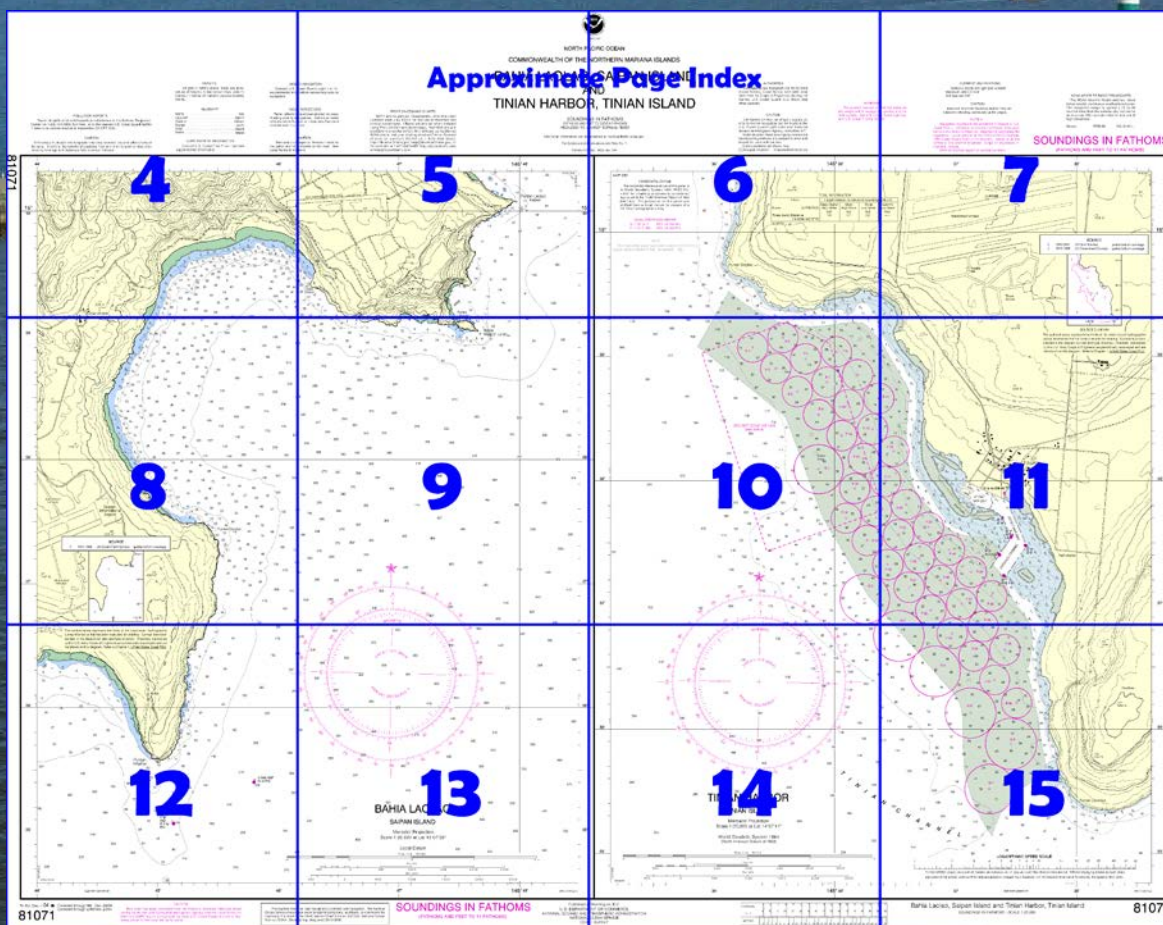
NOAA Chart 81071

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters

When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.



- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA's Office of Coast Survey, the nation's chartmaker



Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
888-990-NOAA

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.

For latest Coast Pilot excerpt visit the Office of Coast Survey website at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/searchbychart.php?chart=81071>.



(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)
Tinian Island (15°00'N., 145°38'E.) is northeast of Aguijan Island and it is separated from it by Tinian Channel. The north end of the island is low and flat. Tinian Island is an experimental cattle raising center. The island is extensively cultivated; vegetables and produce are shipped to Guam. Tinian is a transfer point for tuna purse seiners. An inter-island tug and barge reportedly visits the island several times a week. The population was 3,540 (2000).

Prominent features.—**Lasso Hill**, 564 feet high, is the summit of the island and lies about 3¼ miles south of the north end of Tinian Island.

Maga Hill, a mile northwest of Lasso Hill, is joined to the latter by a ridge. The land south of this ridge is sloping and mostly cultivated. Several radio towers are prominent on the slope W of Maga Hill. An extensive ridge is located along the east side of the south part of the island, between **Puntan Carolinas** and **Puntan Masalok**. The coast between these points is faced by a sheer cliff. The broad and cultivated land in the central part of the island gives way to narrow and successively lower terraces near the coast. These levels are separated by steep slopes or cliffs. Sandy beaches are found near the town of Tinian and in the bay between Puntan Masalok and Puntan Asiga. Many charted landmarks were either nonexistent or were overgrown with foliage (1963).

Tinian Harbor is the name given to the area lying off the southwestern shore of Tinian Island, fronting the town, and including the swept area best shown on the chart.

The inner harbor area off Tinian is protected from the sea by a breakwater constructed on the reef that fronts the town. The north end of the breakwater was in ruins (2005). An entrance channel, marked by lighted and unlighted buoys, is entered about ½ mile S of the head of the breakwater and leads NE and NW to a basin off the town of Tinian. In 2007, the controlling depths were 28 feet (8.5 meters) in the entrance channel with lesser depths to 26 feet (7.9 meters) along the edges of the channel, thence 24 feet (7.3 meters) in the basin. A smokestack is about 0.6 mile NNW of the inner harbor in about 14°58'25"N., 145°36'55"E.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be found, in depths of 10 to 20 fathoms (18.3 to 37 meters), sand and coral, good holding ground, off Tinian; however, it is unsafe during the Southwest Monsoon. During westerly winds anchorage may be found in a bay on the northeast side of Tinian Island between Puntan Masalok and Puntan Asiga, in depths of 15 to 25 fathoms (27 to 46 meters); however, this anchorage is reported untenable during strong easterly and northeasterly winds.

Explosive anchorages are off the west shore of Tinian Island, off **Puntan Diabolo** (see **110.239**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations.)

A **security zone** is off the west shore of Tinian Island, between Puntan Diabolo and the village of Tinian (see **165.1403**, chapter 2, for limits and regulations).

Tides and Currents.—At times the tides will become diurnal around the time of the moon's maximum declination. The currents set northwest on the flood and southeast on the ebb; attaining rates of about a knot and turning at about the times of high and low water.

Pilotage.—Vessels must obtain permission and acquire a pilot from the authorities at Saipan before entering the harbor. Entering and exiting port is permitted only during daylight hours and "Tinian Port Control" monitors VHF-FM channel 16.

Saipan Island (15°10'N., 145°45'E.), the second largest of the Mariana Islands, is northeast of Tinian Island and is separated from it by **Saipan Channel**. Saipan Channel is deep and clear of known dangers.

Caution.—A sewer outfall extends from a position about 200 yards SW of the southwest corner of Pier C to a position about 600 yards N-NW of the northwest corner of the same pier.

Unexploded ordnance is reported to lie within Anchorage Berth L8.

Okino Reef (15°12'41"N., 145°41'48"E.), an isolated shallow area in Garapan Anchorage, has a least depth of 6 feet and is marked by a buoy on the W side.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center 24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Honolulu	Commander	
	14th CG District	(808) 535-3333
	Honolulu, HI	

Navigation Managers Area of Responsibility



NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community.

They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.

To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward

on navigable waters except Western Rivers



For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area.

These volumes are available online at <http://www.navcen.uscg.gov>

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HEIGHTS
 Heights in meters above mean sea level.
 Values of heights in feet shown thus: (430 ft).
 Contour interval 50 meters (approximately
 164 ft).

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for
 supplemental information concerning aids to
 navigation.

GLOSSARY
 Bahía bay
 Legunan lagoon
 Puerton harbor
 Puntan point
 Unai beach
 Isleta island

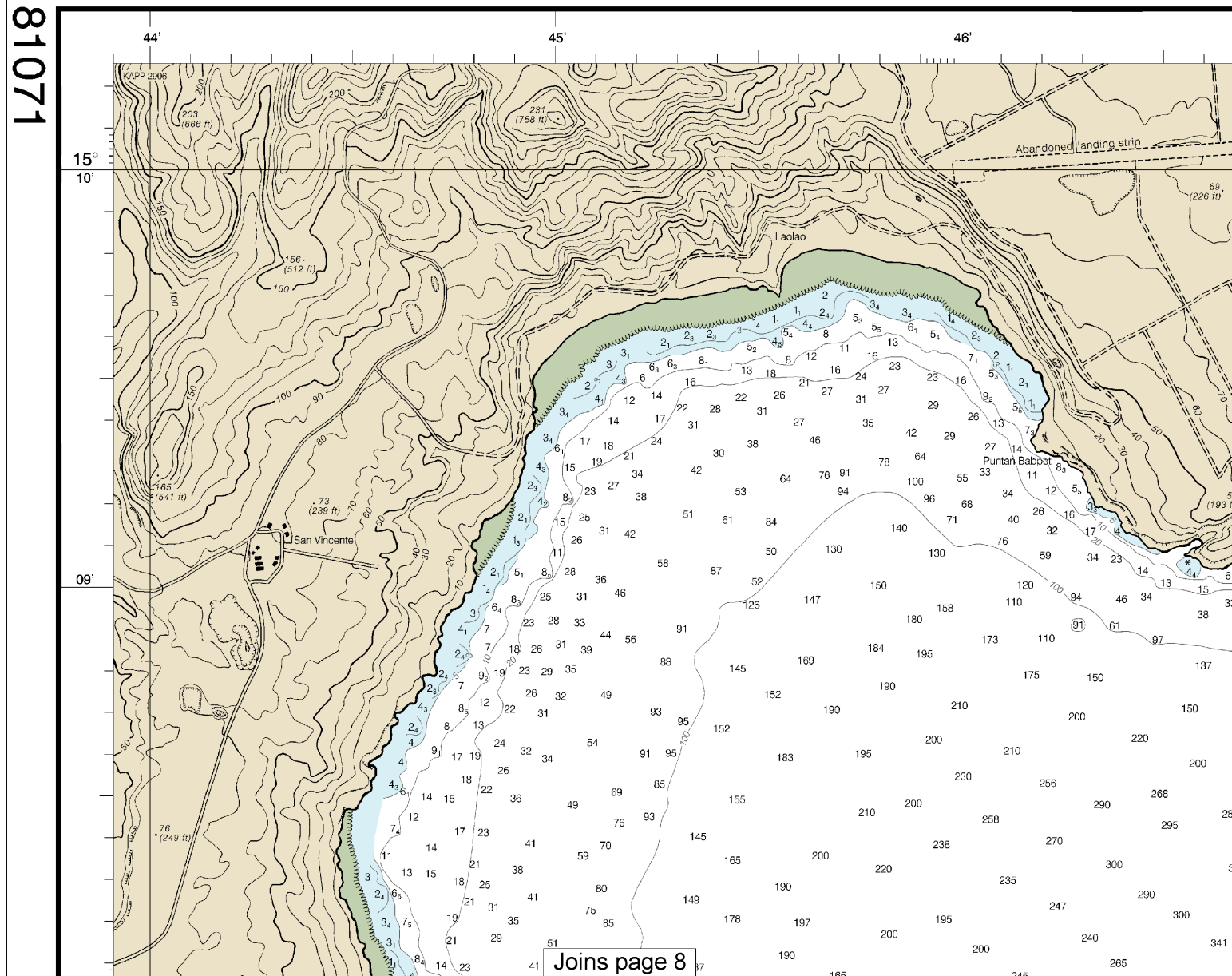
RADAR REFLECTORS
 Radar reflectors have been placed on many
 floating aids to navigation. Individual radar
 reflector identification on these aids has been
 omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS
 Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response
 Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility
 if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
 Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 7 for important
 supplemental information.

CAUTION
 Temporary changes or defects in aids to
 navigation are not indicated on this chart. See
 Local Notice to Mariners.

NOAA
 about this



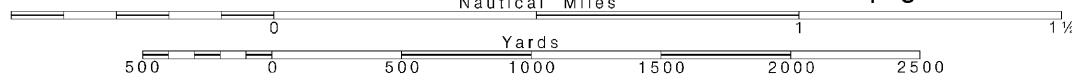
4

Note: Chart grid
 lines are aligned
 with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
 Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

BAHIA LAOLAO, SAIPAN ISLAND AND TINIAN HARBOR, TINIAN ISLAND

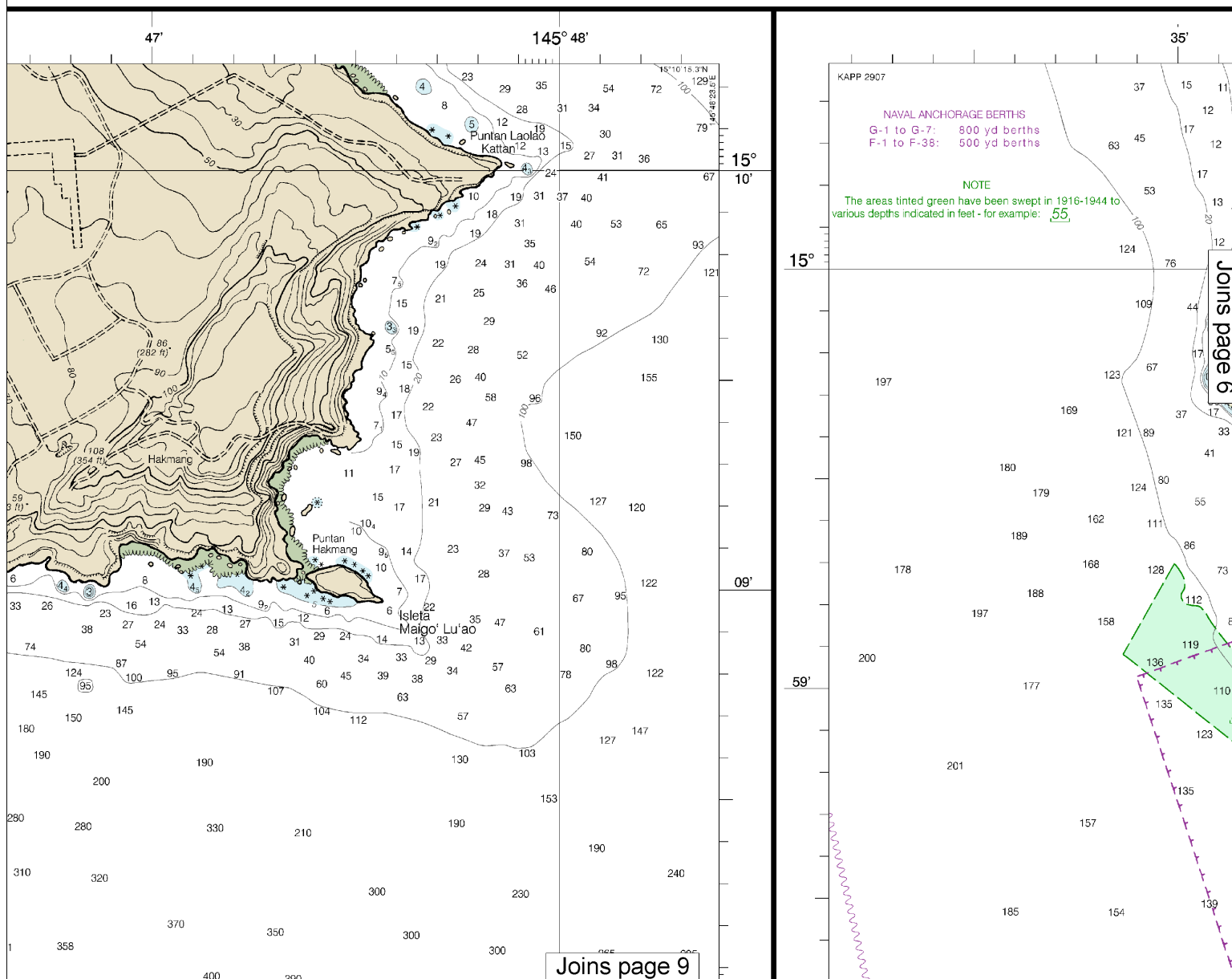
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). The projection for the TINIAN HARBOR panel of this chart was shifted from a local datum by means of a US Navy hydrographic survey. The projection for the BAHIA LAOLAO panel was shifted from a local datum by matching charted features to satellite imagery and a US Navy hydrographic survey. The accuracy of the BAHIA LAOLAO datum shift has not been confirmed and charted features may be displaced from their true geodetic positions.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
REDUCED TO LOWEST NORMAL TIDES

NOA encourages users to submit inquiries, discrepancies or comments
to this chart at <http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm>.

Formerly H.O. 6063, 1st Ed., Apr. 1944



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:26666. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

5



THE NATION'S CHARTMAKER SINCE 1807

NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

BAHIA LAOLAO, SAIPAN ISLAND AND TINIAN HARBOR, TINIAN ISLAND

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO ELEVEN FATHOMS)
REDUCED TO LOWEST NORMAL TIDES

Formerly H.O. 6063, 1st Ed., Apr. 1944

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Navy, and other sources.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

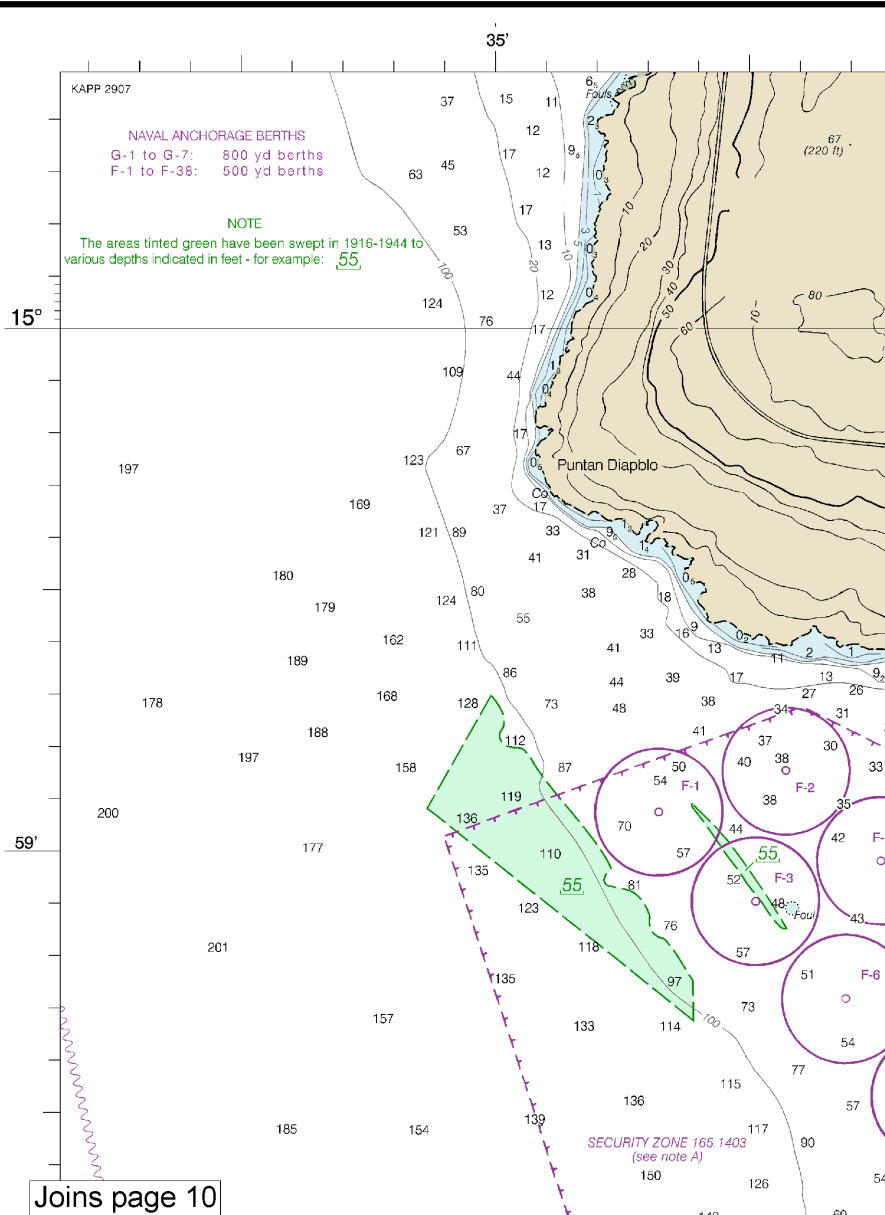
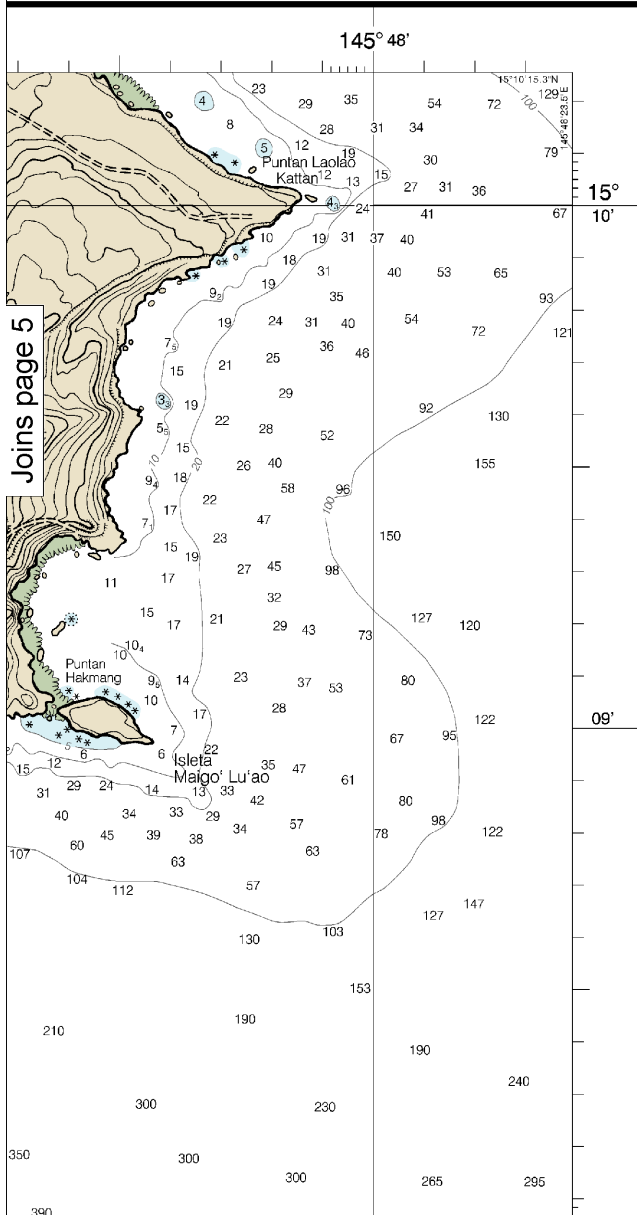
Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:

○ (Accurate location) ◌ (Approximate location)

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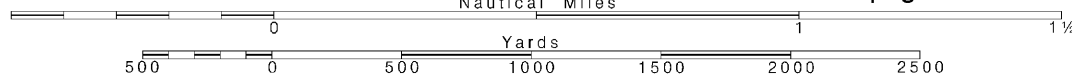
6

Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Saipan WXM-66 162.550 MHz

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS

Harbor currents are light and variable
Maximum rate 0.2 knot
Average set 210°

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

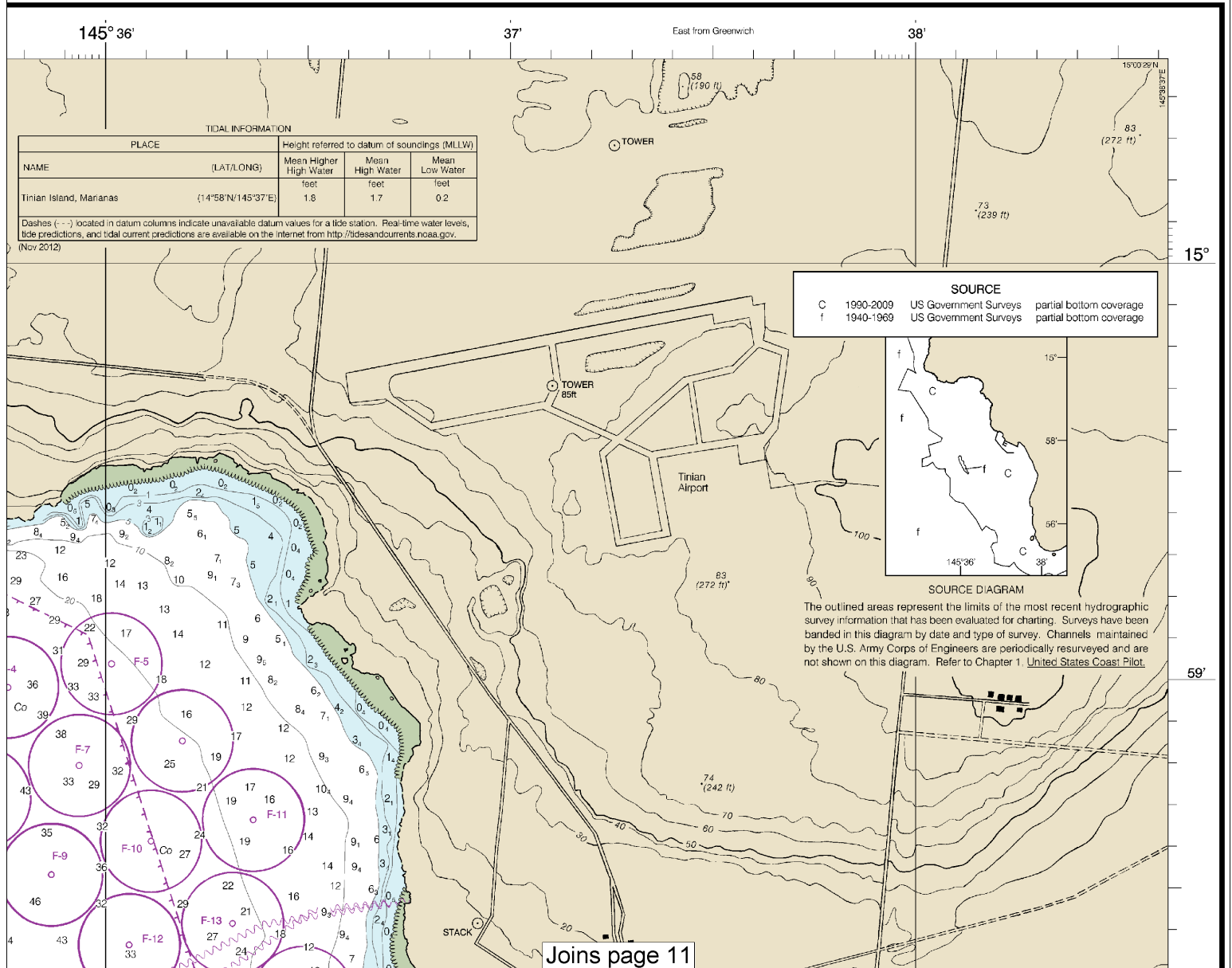
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

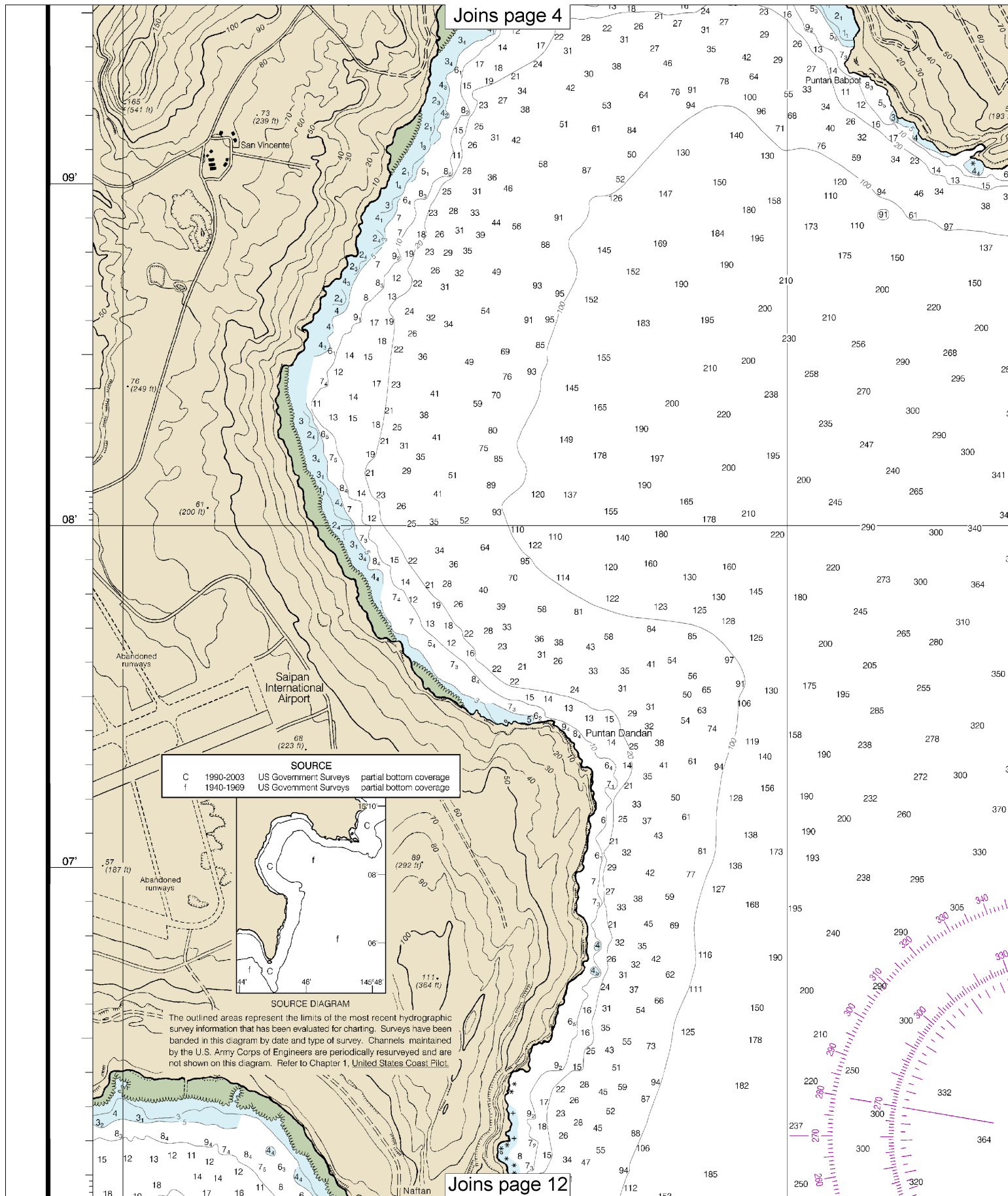
NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)





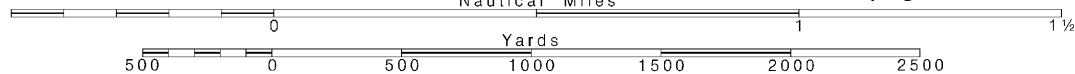
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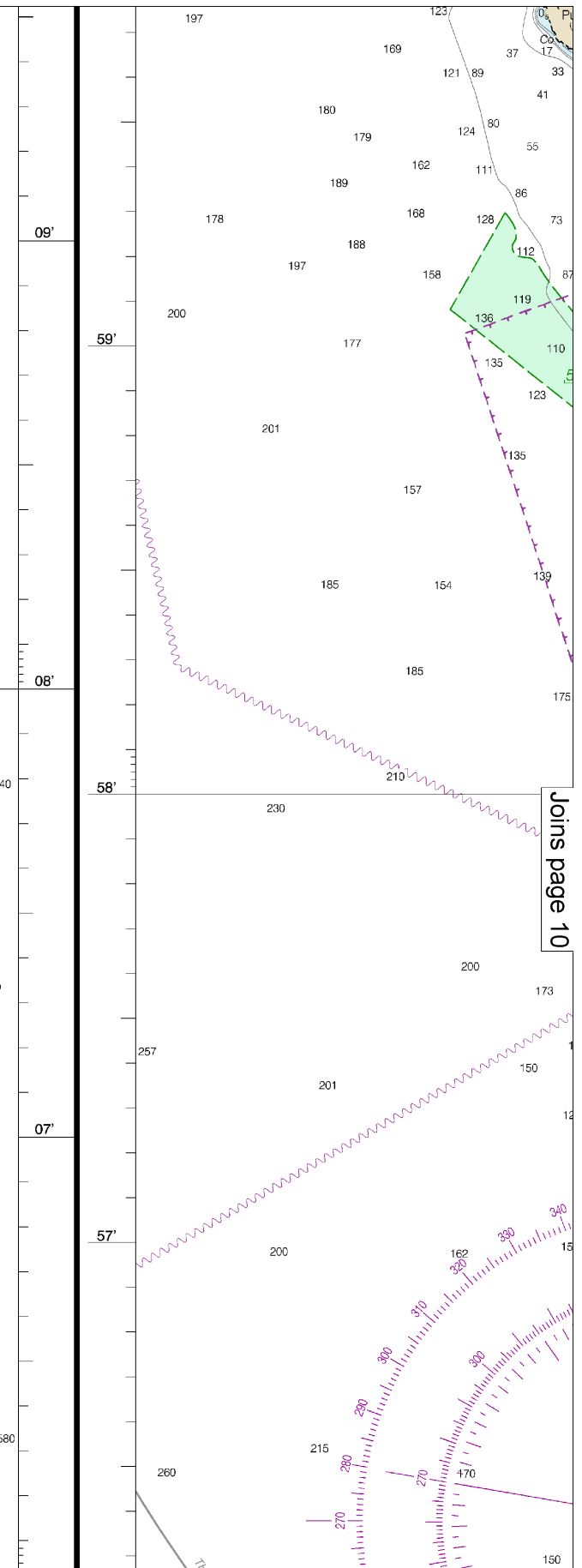
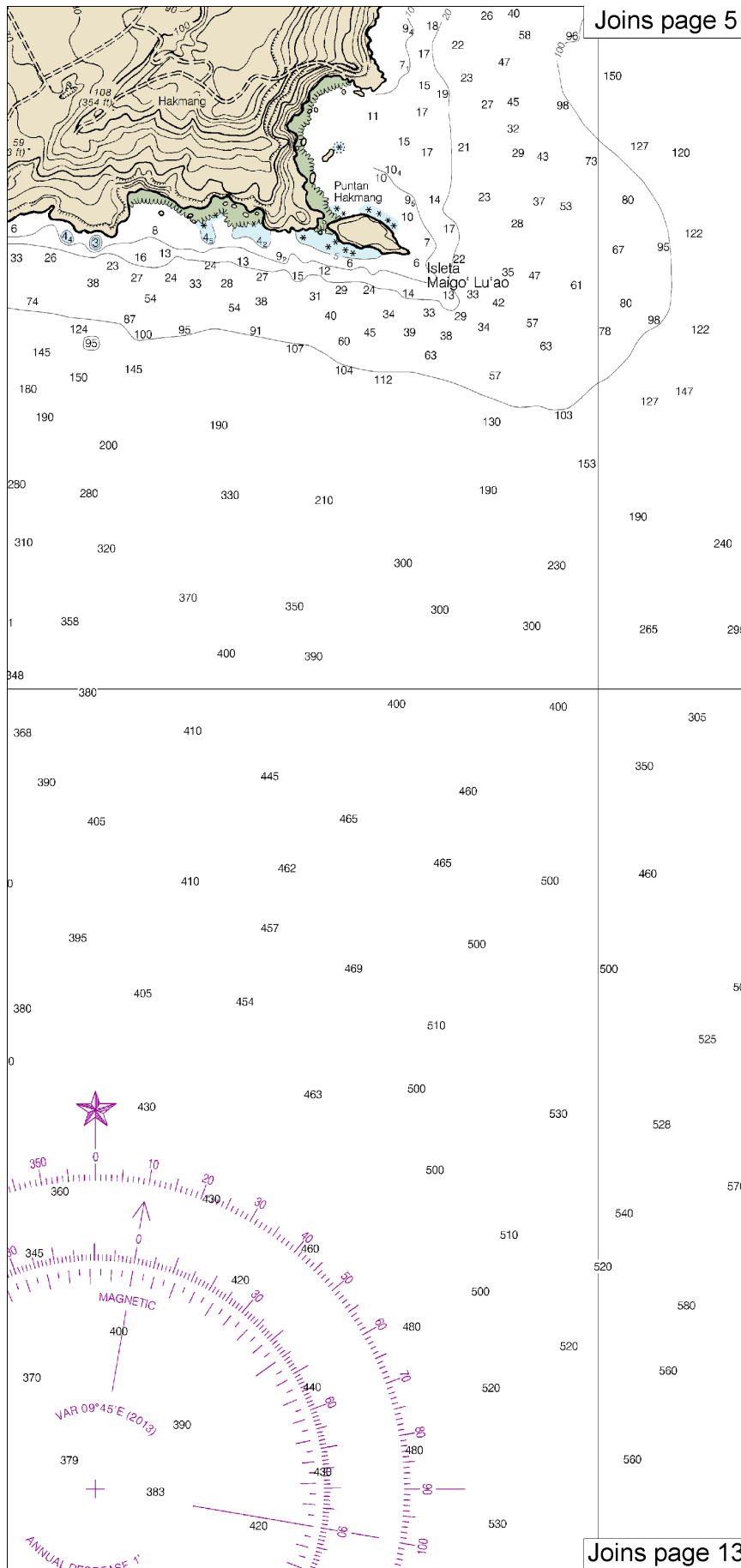
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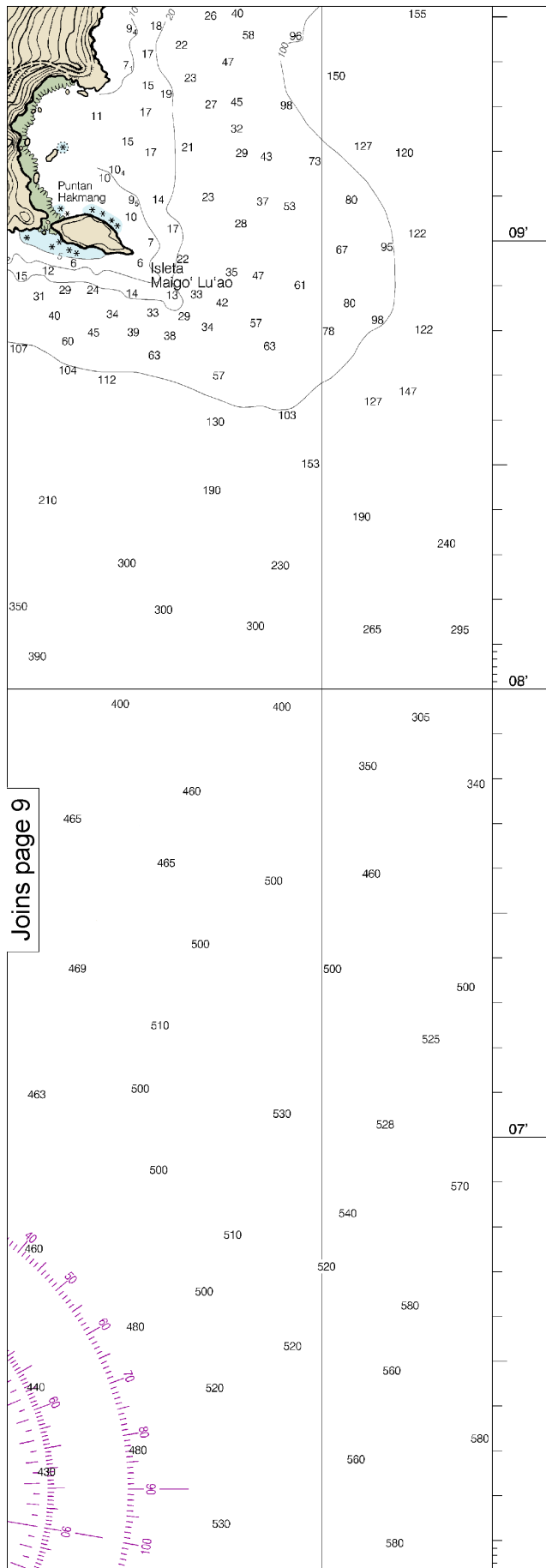
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SCALE 1:20,000

See Note on page 5.

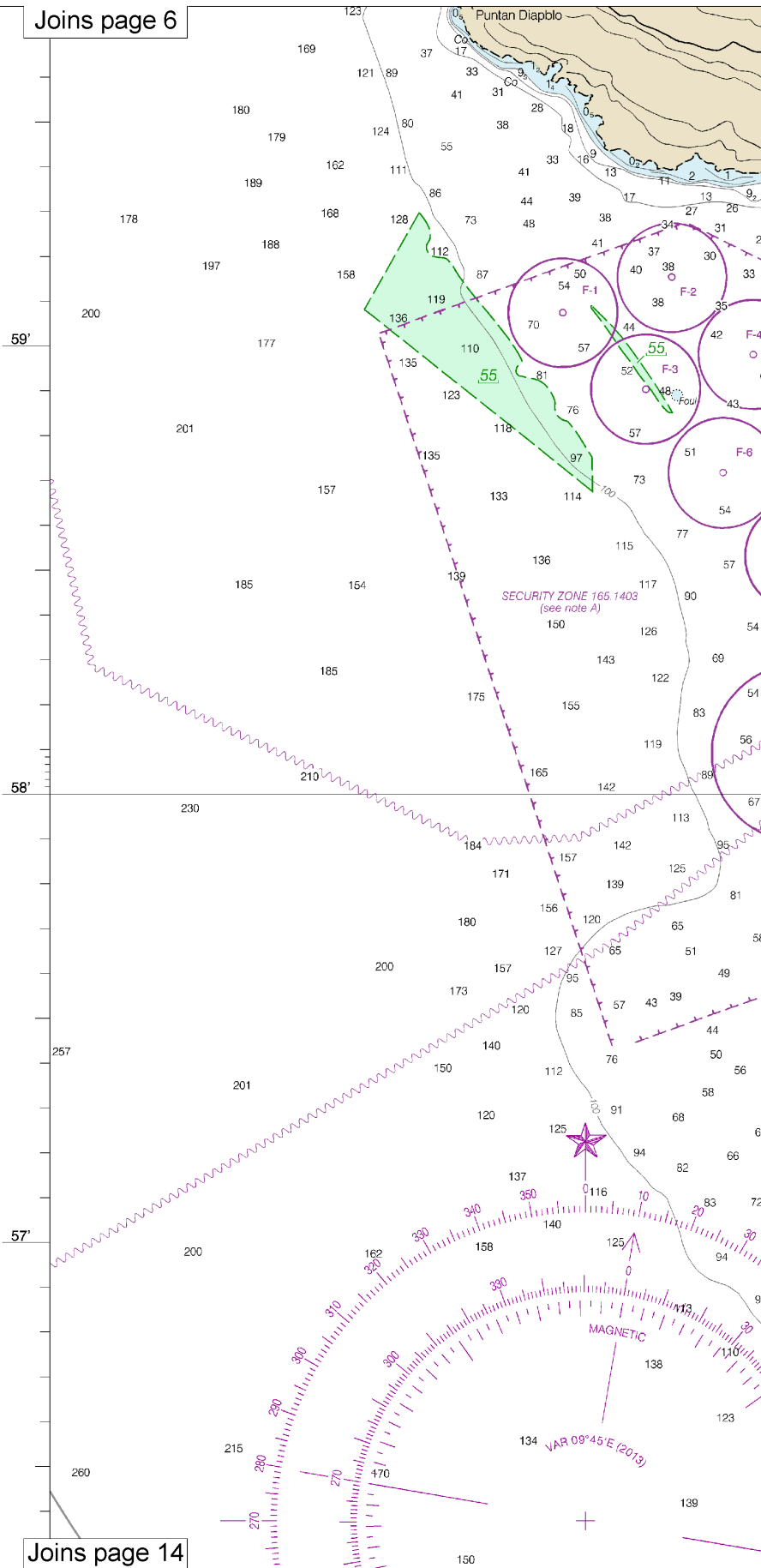






Joins page 9

Joins page 6



Joins page 14

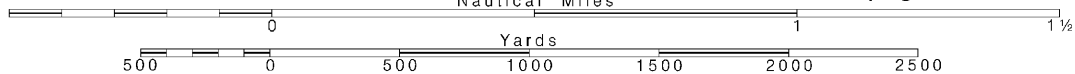
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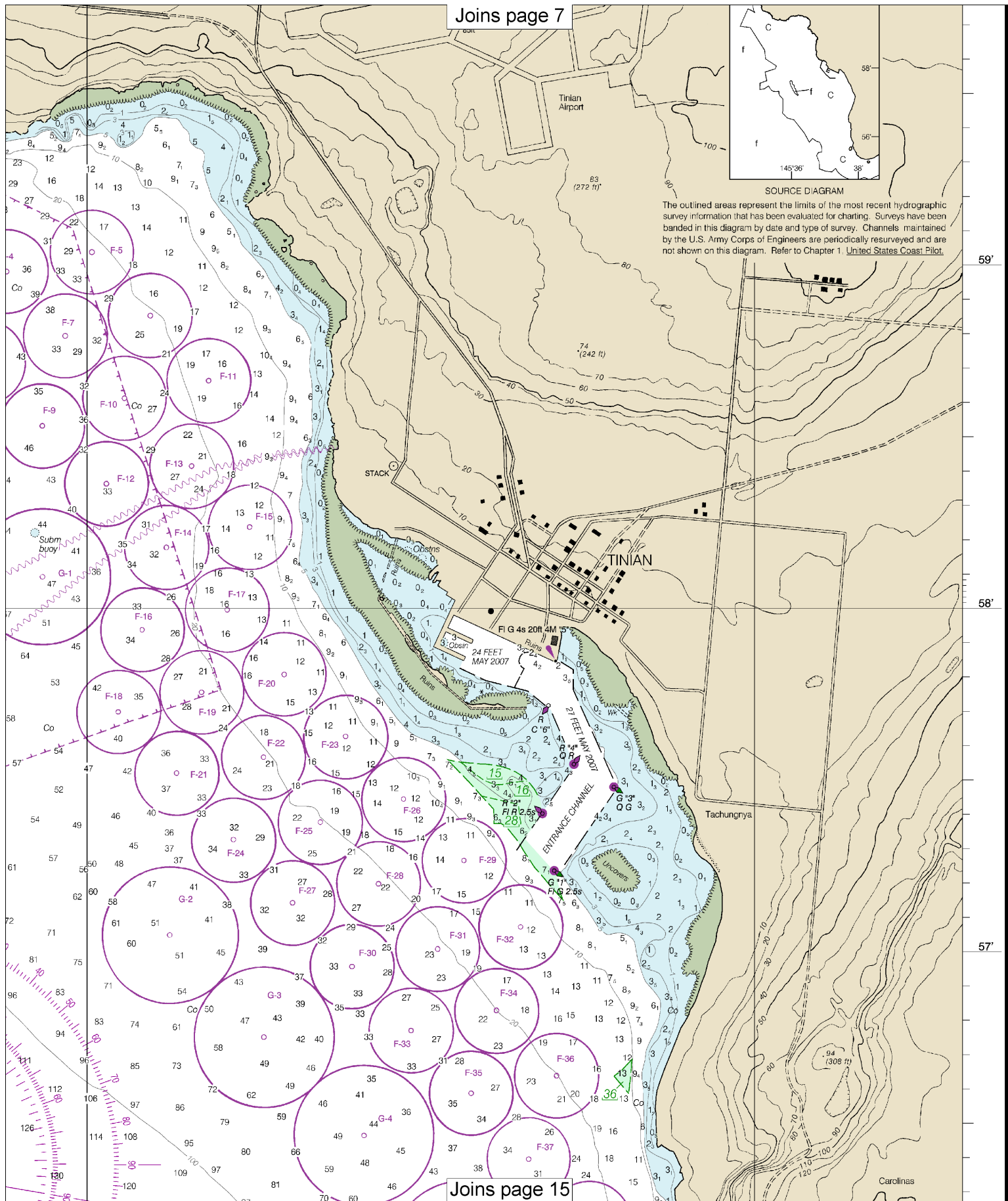
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SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

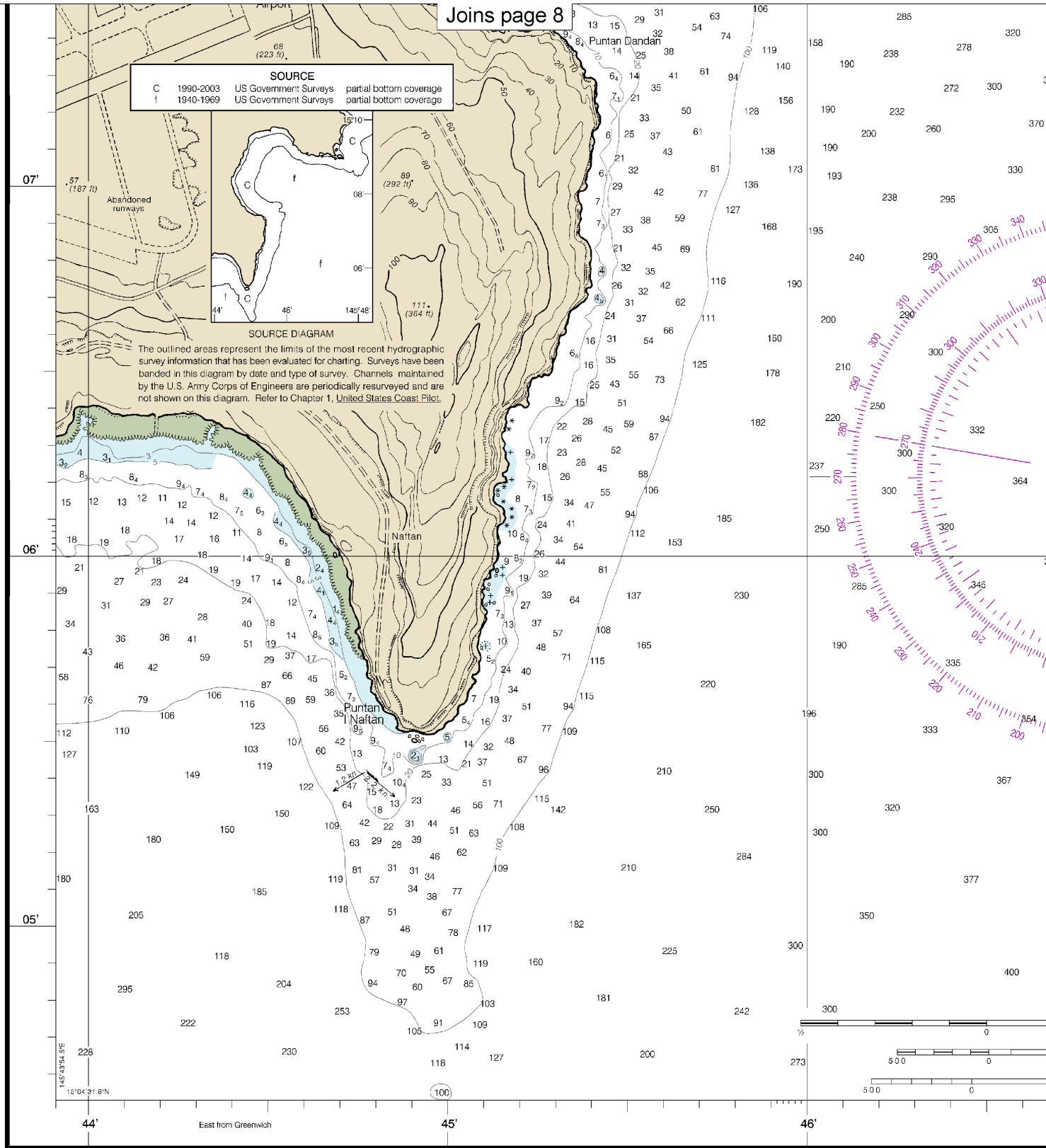
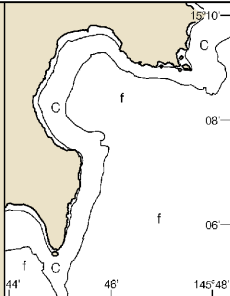
See Note on page 5.





Joins page 8

SOURCE		
C	1990-2003	US Government Surveys partial bottom coverage
f	1940-1969	US Government Surveys partial bottom coverage



81071

8th Ed., Feb. 2013. Last Correction: 6/18/2014. Cleared through:
LNM: 4816 (11/29/2016), NM: 5016 (12/10/2016)

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

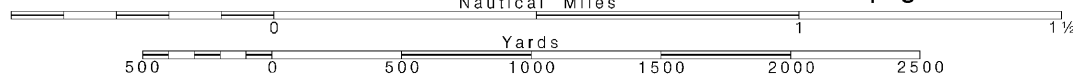
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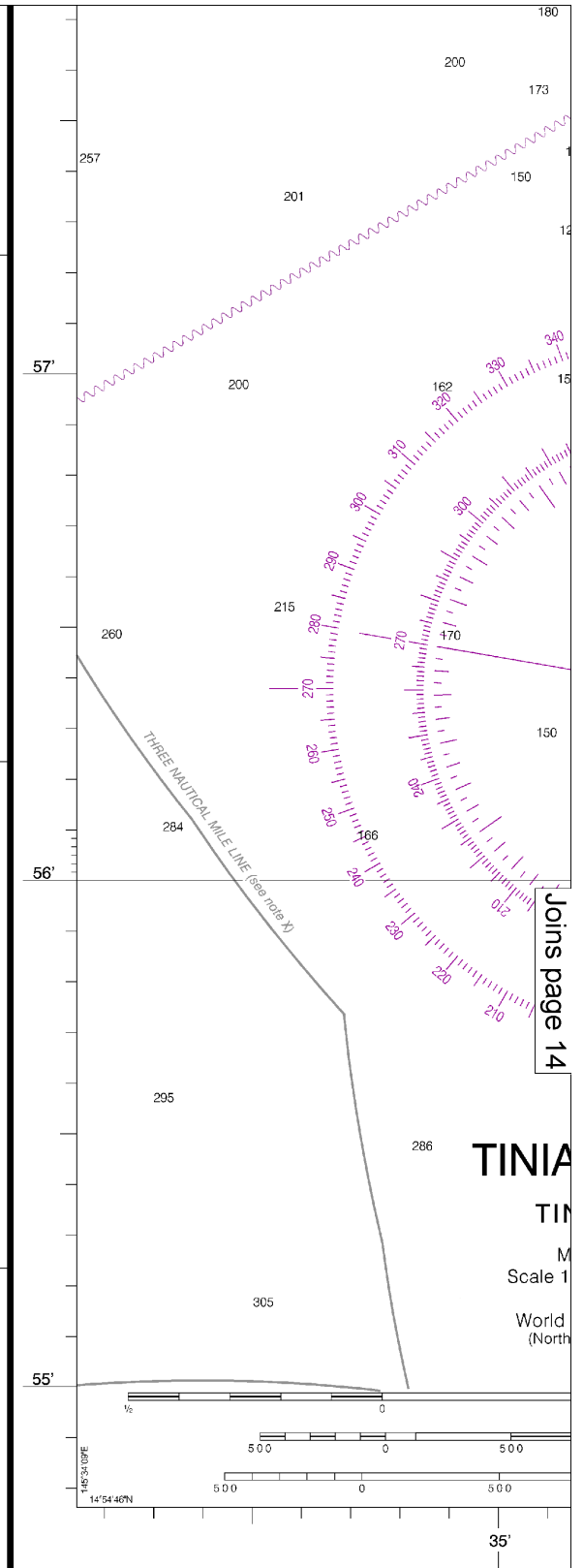
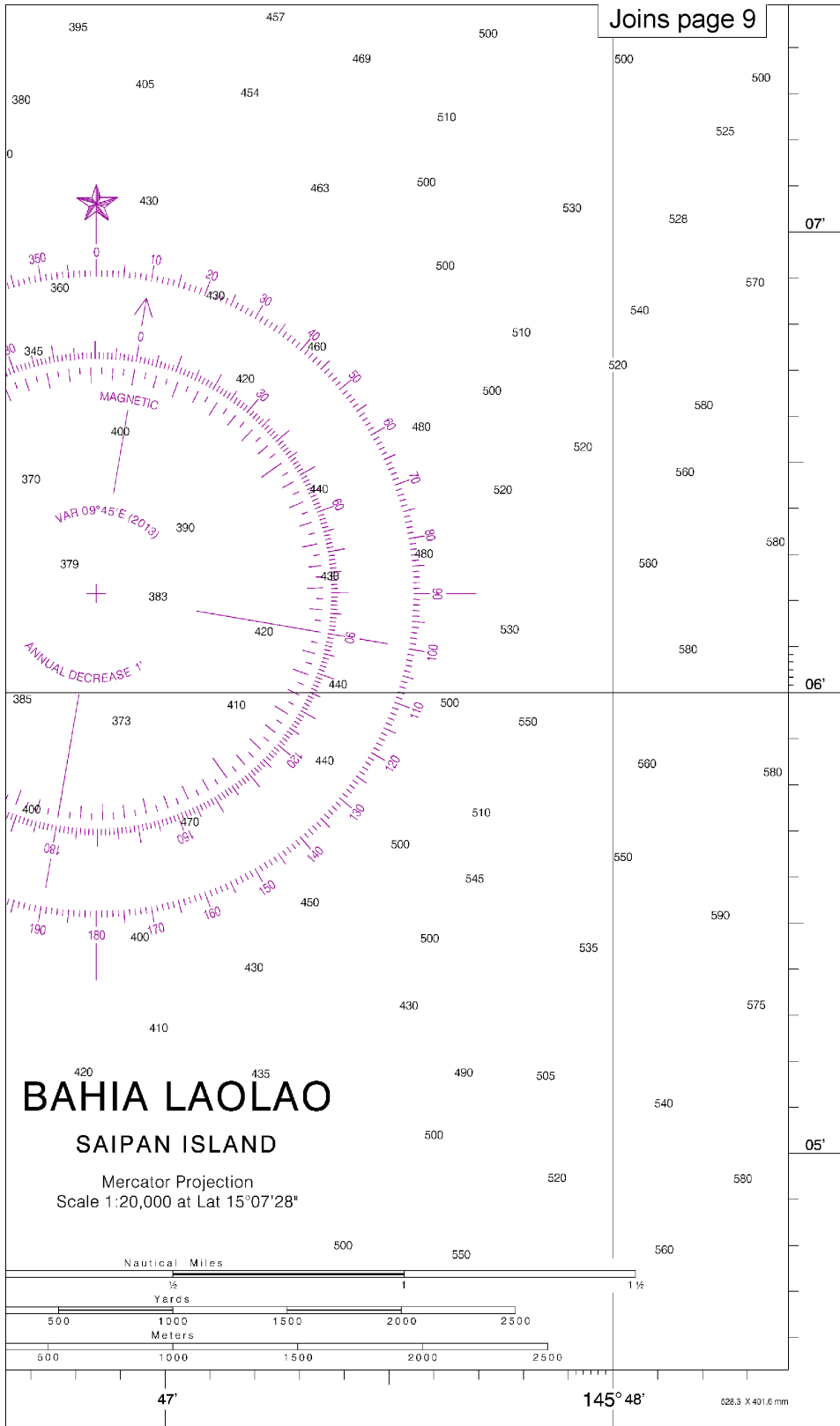
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Nautical Miles

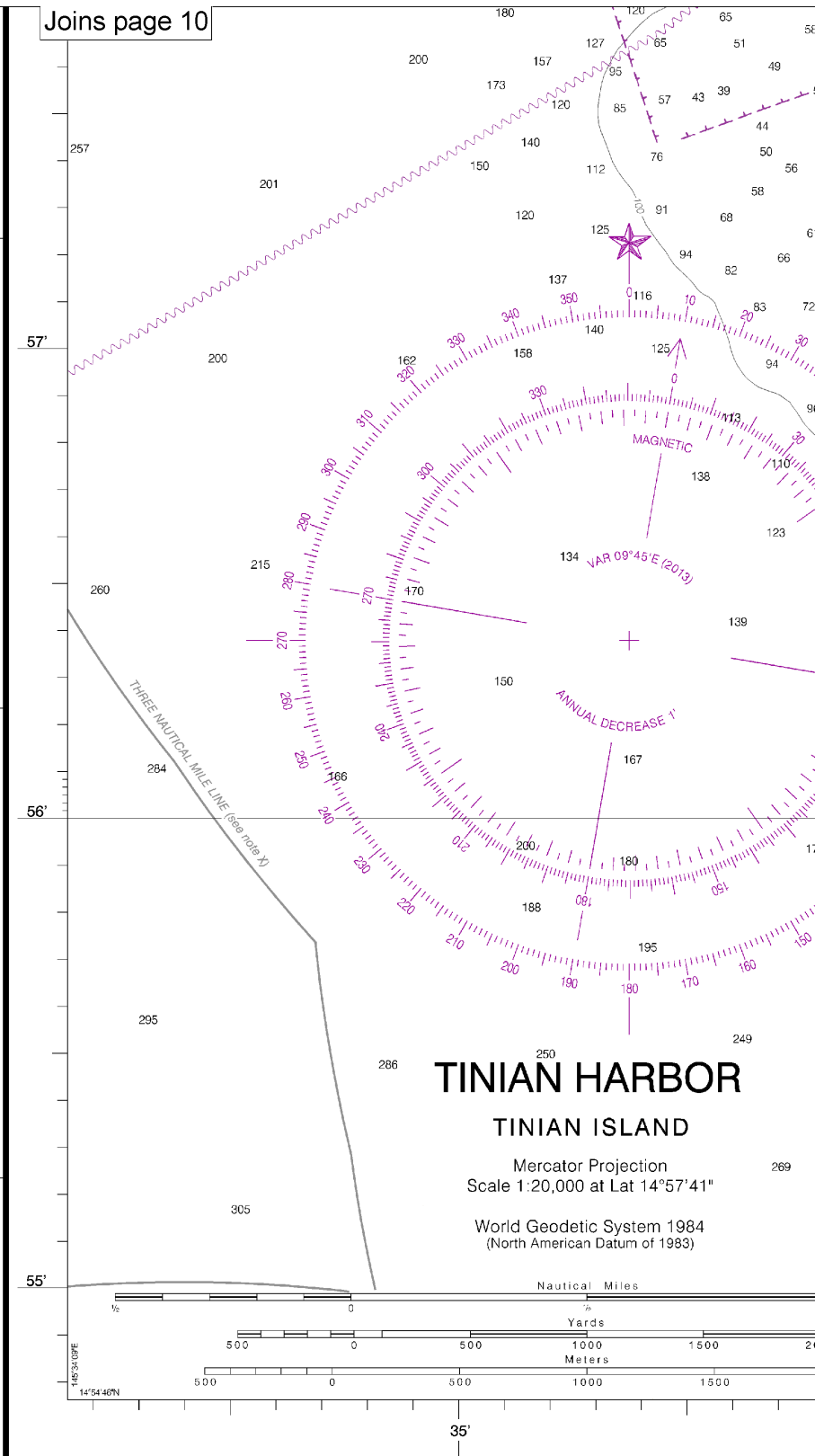
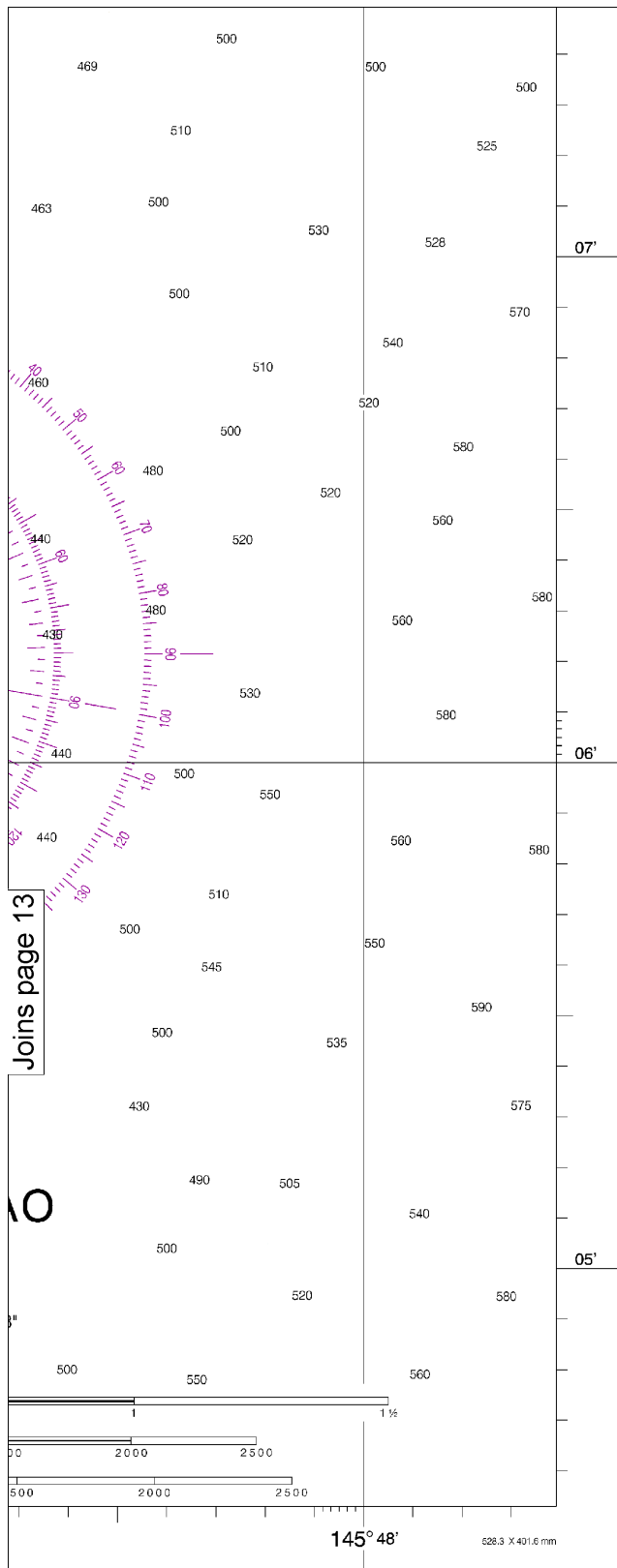
See Note on page 5.





SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
(FATHOMS AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



IGS IN FATHOMS

(AND FEET TO 11 FATHOMS)

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6

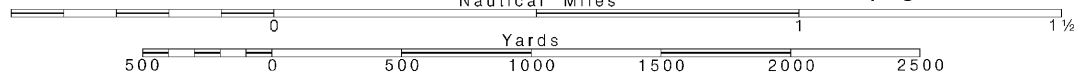
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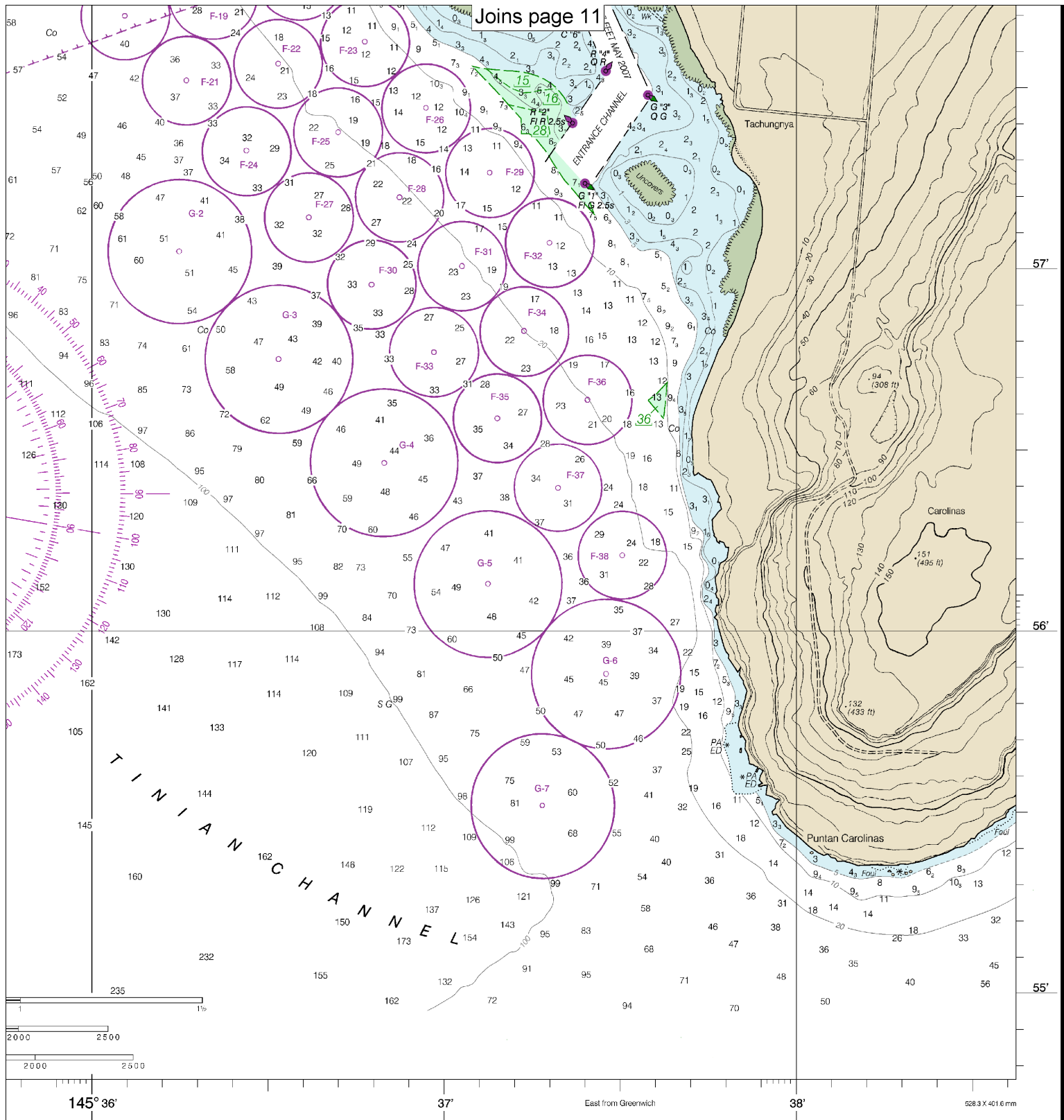
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:20,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





Bahia Laolao, Saipan Island and Tinian Harbor, Tinian Island
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:20,000

81071



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other

vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Getting and Giving Help — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

Distress Call Procedures

- Make sure radio is on.
- Select Channel 16.
- Press/Hold the transmit button.
- Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
- Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
- Release transmit button.
- Wait for 10 seconds — If no response Repeat MAYDAY call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS!



NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

<http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/>

Quick References

Nautical chart related products and information	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
Interactive chart catalog	—	http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
Report a chart discrepancy	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx
Chart and chart related inquiries and comments	—	http://ocsddata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/inquiry.aspx?frompage=ContactUs
Chart updates (LNM and NM corrections)	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
Coast Pilot online	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
Tides and Currents	—	http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
Marine Forecasts	—	http://www.nws.noaa.gov/om/marine/home.htm
National Data Buoy Center	—	http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions	—	http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
National Weather Service	—	http://www.weather.gov/
National Hurricane Center	—	http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
Pacific Tsunami Warning Center	—	http://ptwc.weather.gov/
Contact Us	—	http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm



— For the latest news from Coast Survey, follow **@NOAAcharts**



This Booklet chart has been designed for duplex printing (printed on front and back of one sheet). If a duplex option is not available on your printer, you may print each sheet and arrange them back-to-back to allow for the proper layout when viewing.